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A Tribute to Tammany Hall.

The voluminous report of the FASSETT committee is chiefly interesting because it is a remarkable tribute to the Democratio organization which is responsible, to a certain extent for the present government of the city of New York.

The committee came to New York on a political errand of hostility. Its Republican majority was inspired and steered by influences which sought the overthrow of Tammany. It spent many days and many thousands of dollars in taking testimony intended to prove that the municipal administration is in bad hands. The animus, motive, and object of the whole business have been as plain as daylight to everybody who knows what is going on in this town.

The report is the admission of dead failure. No wholesale corruption, no shocking misgovernment, no radical defects, no crying municipal evils, were disclosed. The conclusions and the recommendations of the committee are either so general and platifudinously obvious in their character as to deserve a place in one of the Hon. GROVER CITYBLAND's speeches; or where the critim is specific, it concerns matters of detail and method, such as might afford ground for criticism in the case of the best municipal system in the world.

It is a great campaign document for Tammany. Next to the leaders of that ancient regardaction, the persons most to be congratulated are the stenographers of the committee. A few more such investigations would make them millionaires.

As to the Hon. J. SLOAT FASSETT of Chemung, we record in this place our sincere belief that personally he is one of the handsomest legislators that ever came from the rural districts to inspect the metropolis.

Consolidation a Political and Material Necessity.

The Senate has passed, without opposition, the bill drafted by the Commission which is considering the feasibility and advisability of consolidating the communities about the harbor of New York. It authorizes the Commissioners to draw up a charter for the greater city, and, as it has been reported favorably to the Assembly, it will undoubtedly become law.

Thus the grand scheme of consolidation will be brought before the next Legislature in definite form, and the communities concerned can discuss it in detail and with intelligence; for, of course, the proposition will be submitted to the people that they may determine by their votes whether it shall be carried into effect. So far as we can discern the present indications of the popular sentiment, the great majority of the citizens of the different towns to be united into a single municipality will support the project with enthusiasm. There is no rivalry between them. The building up of a grand world's capital appeals powerfully to their imagination. They see in the early future a New York which will transeend in magnitude the greatest cities of all history, drawing to itself the admiration of all mankind, and dominant in trade, commerce. finance, and in all the arts and influences of civilization. It will be a city which in a little more than a generation to come will contain ten millions of inhabitants, or as many people as the whole Union contained at a time within the memory of men now living. It is a fascinating subject for consideration, and when once it thoroughly engages the thought of the communities to be consolidated for such a destiny, there can be no doubt as to what their decision will be.

The adoption of the plan by them is the more inevitable because such consolidation will commend itself to their judgment as of high and great practical profit to them all. It is not a scheme which stirs their imagination only. It appeals even more strongly to their salf-interest, for by means of consolidation they would obtain their rightful share of political power, now frittered away by senseless municipal division and its consequent conflicts. They would secure the right to govern themselves according to the principles of our republican system, and thus build up their material prosperity and perfect their development without restraints and interference from remote districts of the State ignorant of their necessities and anxious to impose on them a disproportionate share of the general taxation.

Brooklyn and New York, more especially. are deeply interested in this phase of the question. Divided as they are now, it is possible to play them off one against the other, and thus break the force of the power their numbers should have. Really one community, politically they are two, and at Albany and throughout the State they are regarded as Wholly spart, and treated as if they were rivals to be pitted against each other for the purpose of enabling the country to rule the town, and imposs on the town an undue portion of taxation. They are not the force in legislation which they ought to be. They have not even a fair representative apportionment. They go to Albany suing for favors when they ought to go to demand right and justice. They are kept subordinate, when by reason of numbers they ought to be chief and dominant. They are in the shackles of the country, the victims of hayseed legislation, when they should be their own free masters. If they want to put up a municipal building they must go to Albany to beg permission, and they must delay seary improvements generally until legislators from St. Lawrence, Wayne, Fulton, Erie, Monroe, Cattaraugus, and other somebody is hurt but it is idle for Legislacounties of the State deign to grant them

the authority. Meantime they comprise of themselves nearly one-half the population of the State, and when the next census is taken they will contain the majority.

Let them come together in one municipality and they will mass the strength which they now dissipate by division. They will gain in power, consideration, and influence, and men of greater weight will find eatisfaction for their ambition in representing and moulding the sentiment of a united community so distinguished and so masterful Brooklyn will no longer be the second city in the State and the fourth city in the Union; it will be the greatest city of the Union, and before many years the greatest city of the world, sharing in the distinction and profiting by the increase in the power and material prosperity of the one united community. Citizenship in it will be more valuable and more a reason for pride, and it will bring larger political and practical ad-

vantages and opportunities. The question of consolidation, accordingly, is of great and serious importance, and petty minds, influenced by petty jealousies and narrow and paltry considerations, will not be able to confine its discussion within their own small limitations. It will come up for decision by the millions of people in the communities concerned, and such a popular view is always broad and comprehensive.

A Lesson for a "Trained Diplomat." Ten days ago the enterprising Washington correspondent of the New York Herald was announcing that Secretary BLAINE had

stumbled in diplomacy." He accused Mr. BLAINE of a lack of tact or sincerity in meeting Italy's demands, and expressed the opinion that his first note "surrendered the case on the question of indemnity." Yesterday the same learned authority

on international practice finds that Mr. BLANKE's last dommunication to the Marquis IMPERIALI of the date of April 14, " not only is much less conciliatory in tone, but t hedges materially in its statement of the froumstances under which an indemnity for the slaughter of Italian subjects might be granted by this Government."

The truth is that Mr. BLAINE has neither at any time surrendered the case, nor hedged upon it. He has had no occasion to hedge. His position from the first has been sound, consistent, and impregnable. He told the Marquis DI RUDINI at the beginning that the United States recognized "the principle of indomnity to those Italian subjects who may have been wronged by a violation of the rights secured to them under the treaty." The Italian Foreign Office, like some of Mr. BLAINE'S American critics, either misunderstood the plain meaning of this declaration, or found it convenient to misinterpre it. RUDINI at once assumed that Mr. BLAINE had "acknowledged the fact that compensation is due to the families of the victime, by virtue of the treaty existing between the two countries." That is a quite different proposition.

Now it becomes Mr. BLAINE's task, and he performs it with masterly skill, to instruct the Italian Government that while the United States is ready to recompense every Italian subject who has been wronged by a violation of treaty rights, this country did not become by its treaty with Italy the insurer of the lives of Italian subjects residing within our territory. If the murderers lynched by the New Orleans mob had been Italian subjects of the highest respectability and moral worth, their families would nevertheless have had no better claim against the United States for indemnity than the families of the American citizens lynched by the same mob; and the latter have no claim whatever. Italian residents in the United States are guaranteed by our treaty the same protection and treatment as is afforded to citizens of the United States. They got it at New Orleans. They do not constitute a lives are insured against violence by the Government: the Government which does not even undertake to insure the lives of its own citizana

All of this is so clear, and the controversial methods of the Italian diplomats are so crude and juvenile, that it is hardly surprising to discover in Mr. BLAINE's last note a slight change of tone. He does not openly betray irritation or annovance at the mani fest inadequacy of his antagonist; but the letter is not exactly what Mr. BLAINE would write to a diplomatist whom he had reason to treat as his intellectual equal.

International incidents like this are fortunately of such infrequent occurrence in our experience that it is interesting to measure the technical ability of an American statesman against a representative of what s sometimes held up for admiration as the "trained diplomacy of Europe."

Fighting Against the Inevitable. The State Senate Committee engaged in investigating the Sugar Trust, recently drew from Mr. JOHN E. SEABLES, the Treas. urer of the trust, some opinions which are only ordinary common sense, but deserve none the less to be studied by legislators and all other persons who are trying with extreme fruitlessness to make head against an irresistible tendency of modern business enterprises, the concentration of capital and skill and labor for the purpose of securing superior economy of production and effidency of management. "Do not trusts Mr. SEARLES Was asked, "tend to crowd poor men out of business?" "In my judgment," he replied, "the tendency of all busi-ness is toward concentration, and I believe the people get the benefit of it." Then followed this catechism:

"Q-is it not a fact that in New York city these large combinations and houses, such as dry goods houses, have crowded out the smaller houses so that to-day there are much fewer jobbing houses than formerly?

A.—Tea, I believe that to be the fact.

"Q.—Den't yeat black that is a free country like this the door ought to be laft spen for all business enterprise? A.—I think the door is pretty wide epen.

"Q.—I understand you to have said that you believe in a sort of survival of the fittes, a sort of Darwinian method in business? A.—Yes." Mr. SEARLES is, of course, a blassed witness, so far as the defence of trusts is concerned, but nobody except the persons financially interested therein is concerned for the defence of trusts. If, whatever may be the safeguards in the public interest which the administration of them ought to be required to furnish, the principle upon which trusts are founded is one necessary or beneficial or convenient for the management of an extensive business, then there is no more use in fighting trusts than in fighting the weather. Congress and the Legislatures are poweriess to stay an inevitable tendency. Through legal or illegal or extra-legal methods that tendency will continue to be exerted. Now, any observer can determine for himself whether or not Mr. SEARLES was right in asserting that the present tendency of all business is toward concentration. Un doubtedly such is the tendency. In the process of concentration somebody is helped and

tures to try and help them. The improve nethod will drive the inferior to the wall, and there can be no improvement of which the public does not ultimately get the benefit.

Truste may be outlawed by Legislatures and broken by tho courts, but the principle of combination, of association, of partnership, cannot be put down. It is the basis of all organizations, and the Farmers' Alliance, cotensibly a determined enemy of trusts, is following in many States the essential processes of the trust. Instead of resorting to cheap declamation about the evils of trusts and combinations, all men who re-spect common sense should study without prejudice the effects of concentration in cusiness, and consider what general provisions of regulation need to be applied to it. But the more basiness is left to itself the botter for the country.

A Good Amendment.

The Mugwumps are greatly exercised over proposition to change the Ballot law of this State so as to provent independent candidates for office from having their names printed on the regular party ballots against the wishes of the regular party candidates

whose names appear thereon.

As the law new stands, the certificate of in Independent nomination may include the regular party candidates for the other ofoes to be filled, and thus in effect a single independent candidate who obtains the necessary certificate can have a ballot printed at the public expense in all respects corresponding to the regular Bepublican ballot or the regular Democratic ballot, so far as the other offices are concerned, only substituting his name as the nominee for the particular post to which he aspires. This privilege opens the door to all sorts of deception and confusion; especially in view of the fact that the ballots are not designated in such a way as to enable the voter to tell which are the regular party ballots and which are not.

To remedy the evil growing out of the facility thus afforded to independent candidates of forcing their names upon tickets otherwise regular, Senator CHARLES T. SAXTON of the Twenty-eighth Senate district has prepared an amendment to the Ballot law which enables any candidate to prevent his name from being printed upon any official ballot without his consent. This provision will render it impossible to construct "split tickets" at will, containing the names of some regular party candidates and the names of guerrilla nominees who seek to gain votes by associating themselves with names better known or commanding greater public support than their own.

It cannot be denied that the change thus proposed will render the success of independent candidates somewhat difficult; but their success ought to be made more difficult if it is to be achieved by deceptive methods such as have already been attempted under the law, and are certain to be more extensively resorted to in the future unless the statute is amended. Mr. SAXTON answers those who have criticised the proposed amendment very well when he says:

"The 'caveat' provision is to protect a candidate from does not wish associated with his own. Why should he not have this right? The candidate, when nominated by party or independent certificate, has the privilege under the law of declining the nomination entirely. Why should he not have the privilege of eaving that his name shall not be associated on a ticket with that of every pothouse politician who sees fit to secure a nomination for office? In one of the townset my own county of Wayna, Sedua, and the Democratic tickets. This composed the people to place a 'no licenso' candidate upon both tickets. Another candidate took the same course, and the result was that eight rickets were in the field and the people were disgusted with a system under which such an injustice could be perpetrated. No party candidate would decline to have his name placed upon an independent ticket if his associates upon the ticket were good citizens. Candidates want to get on all the tickets they can. But almost anybody can procure signatures to a cartificate and if a person of bad character wants his certificate, and if a person of bad character wants his name printed upon a ballot he cupit not to have the power of associating with him a number of candidates of high character."

We have seldom been able to agree with the Benator from the Twenty-eighth district in regard to the new ballot system; but on this subject he is clearly right, and Mr. aire reformers who are opposed to him arclearly wrong.

The Speeches and the Worm.

Gen. HARRISON has evidently started upon his journey with the intention of doing his full duty as an orator. At every stop of the Presidential train there is a speech from the platform of the gorgeous Vacuna. At the present rate of delivery the rhetoric of the entire trip of nine thousand and fifty miles will amount to at least thrice the volume of all the previous speeches, published letters, and State papers of BENJAMIN HARRISON since e entered public life.

But what speeches they are, thus far! It is a pleasure to road them. Nothing short of the extreme of partisan unfairness can find in the little Pullman orations anything to ridicule or despise.

Candor compels the statement that at the tail and of the Vacuna, surrounded by the hundreds and thousands of his fellow citisens, who throng to inspect the wonders of the Presidential train, and to gase upon the nation's Chief Magistrate, Gen. HARRISON is at his very best. Whether prepared care fully in advance, or extemporaneously excogitated, his occasional remarks along the route have been nearly faultless. Modest in tone interesting in matter, local in their application while general in their character, lively without being sensational, moderate without being commonplace, full of ideas, consistent without being monotonous, excellently and often eloquently expressed, they deserve recognition by political friends and enemies alike as models

of Pullman platform oratory. It is as if Gen. HARBISON had embrace the present opportunity to exhibit himself and the capabilities of his intellect to the people of the United States in a new aspect. Other Presidents before him have tried the same experiment, in the same way. Few, if any, of the navigators of the great political circle have succeeded so well as Gen.

And the genius for Pullman platform oratory which Benjamin Harrison is so unexpectedly manifesting, is exercised solely for the benefit of the worm-the never-dying worm against which WILLIAM HENRY HAR-BISON warned him so carnestly fifty years

The Utica Herald puts a suggestive question on a point of New York political history: "After all, isn't the BUTLER vote of 1894 the most accurate measure of the defretion from a regular Dem-ocratic candidate for the Fresidency that can be count-

One difficulty may be found in a statemen repeatedly made, and once, we believe, by Gen. BUTLER bimself, that the main part of the votes cast for him were counted for another. It is a grave accusation and has never been proved; but it can suffice to make the subject doubtful.

The steamship companies that bring imnigrants to this port have now learned by exparience that it will be more to their advantage o refrain from bringing undesirable aliens to this country than to bear the expense of takfrom landing here. It is profitable to carry

serage passengers who are a imitted, but it is a losing business to carry, those who are debarred. It lies with the steamship officers to enforce the provisions of the immigration law when they are taking alleas aboard at Europess ports.

The Dallas News, a responsible journal of Texas, makes this interesting allegation:

"dovernor Hill is now cramming salary into both This means that Mr. HILL is taking both the salary of his office as Governor and the salary of his office as Benator of the United States. We shall not believe it until our Texas concomporary presents some evidence beyond s more allegation. We invite the Dallas Neces to prove what it alleges, or else to retract and apologize.

If Italy had demeaned herself toward any other European power in the way that she has demeaned herself toward this country, there would have been preparations for serious trouble. But the American Government has strations, and Rupint's demands have neither created terror nor been met with defiance. In this country the people sometimes maintain a omplacent spirit even when there is a noise

beyond seas. Our single-tax contemporary, the Standard, speaks of "the paper that stabbed Han-cook in the back," meaning, of course, THE and can't find anything clos to say, just accuse

it of stabling Hancock.

The truth is that the alleged stab was after HANCOCK's defeat was accomplished, and was simply designed to condemn him for a foolish. fatal letter he had written some time before, in which he described the tariff as merely a local issue.

Some of the Republican leaders in Kansas are now calling for the repeal of the female suffrage act, because such a large proportion of the women voters east Democratic ballots in the recent municipal elections in that State, It is probable that, for a while at least, the Kansas Republicans will have to endure the results of a law which they claimed the credit of spaciting until is operated to their disadraptage.

NO POIES TO DELIVER.

Alliance Officials Say Ettleabouse Had No WASHINGTON, April 16.—There was some exeitement in the National Economist office in this city this morning over the publication in THE SUN of the letter which D. H. Rittenhouse wrote to Lieut.-Gov. Jones, offering to sell to the Gubernatorial candidate in New York for cash the influence of the organization known as the "Independent Order of American Citizens." President Polk of the Farmers' Alliance, whose name was indirectly used by Rit-tenhouse, who was formerly his secretary, could not be seen because he is in Columbus, Ohio, and no one on duty could give any information as to the whereabouts of Mr. Ritten-house. Editor W. A. Dunning was in charge of the Economist headquarters, and he ex-pressed himself in very indignant terms in reattempt of Rittenhouse, who, he said, had used the officially headed letter paper with some frequency in his efforts to advance his for-

the efficiently headed letter paper with some frequency in his efforts to advance his fortunes. Alliance people say that Rittenhouse practically ceased to be a member of the order after the Ocale Convention; that he has never been recognized since then and that he was not eligible to member-hip anyhow.

It may be remembered that a somewhat similar episite to the one now being discussed was read in the North Carolina Legislature last session. Bittenhouse was the author, and it was addressed to the President of a railruad company which was endeavoring to secure a charter from the Legislature. The original letter of Rittenhouse to Lieut-dov. Jones was exhibited to-day by Mr. Dunning, who would not say how it came into the hands of the Alliance officials. It is learned, however, that the Lieutenant-Governor, immediately upon receipt of the letter, enclosed it to President Polk with an expression of his surprise at the audacity of the proposition it contained, especially in view of the fartmer and a true friend of the farmer organizations. The Alliance officials say that nothing but the fact that Rittenhouse belongs to a highly respectable family and has a wife who is held in high esteem saved him from presecution by the Alliance on at least one occasion, and that they may yet find it necessary to get after him.

MR. LOWE TO THE HARLEM CLERGY.

He Objects to Their Holding Him Up to the Beern of Their Congregations, Real Estate Dealer W. H. Lowe, who is a to a saloon keeper, feels that church members and the Harlem public generally are making vigorous protest about what was purely business transaction. Referring to the Messra Tage, Day, and Giles, he said yesterday: "As a member of the firm of Manhart & Lowe and as a reputable citizen. I question the right of these reverend gentlemen to try to restrain would-be saloon keepers and others from making a living, and I positively object to these reverend gentlemen in a so-called mass meeting calling out our names, both as individuals and as a firm, and holding us up, so to aspeak to receive the scorn, derision, and vituperation of their congregations."

Mr. Lowe to plained that it was a great convenience to ghe club to have Saloon Keeper Miller rent the basement, as his rental enabled Mr. Lowe to let the rest of the house to the club at the price they wished to pay. He paid the club \$100 for the privilege of making alterations in the basement. Mr. Lowe denies the truth of the Hariem ministers' statement that the presence of the saloon has been detrimental to the value of neighboring property. Messra. Page, Day, and Giles, he said yes-

What Mrs. Livermore Said of Married

From the Boston Herald. The last "coterie" of the season was held yesterday afternoon at the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union. The hall was filled to everdowing with women to hear Mrs. Livermore speak upon "The Women Who Do Not Marry." In the course of her address Mrs. Livermore said:
"It is true that to-day women are not rushing into

marriage as they did 100 years age. For one thing, the marriage laws are not favorable. The law absolutely puts a premium upon dilucit relations, and is all but six States puts the wife upon a lower status than the unmarried woman who is a mother. Neither has the married weman the absolute right to her children that the

Mr. Jack Astor Corrects His Marriage Record.

Prom the Philadelphia Record. "Jack" Aster, whose wedding to Miss Willing was recently celebrated sailed on Clerk Bird on Tuesday after business hours and had a correction made in the recerd of the birthplace of his wife. When the mar-riage license was taken out it was stated by an over-sight that the former Miss Willing was born in Philaelphia, which was a mistate, she having been born as Providence, R. f. The correction was made, and Mr. Astor reintered a carriage which was in waiting for him in front of the Court building and drove away with

A Negro Woman's Profitable Invention.

From the Woman Inventor.

Ellen Egita of this city, a member of the Woman's Fational Industrial League, invented a citibes wringer.

She sold the invention to an agent for \$18 in 1886.

When asked by the writer why she sold the invention se shrap, she replied: "You know I am black, and if it was known that a neare woman patented the inven-tion white ladies would not buy the wringer. I was afraid to be known because of my color in having it introduced in the market; that is the only reason. I am working on another invention and have money to pus

Trying to Live Up to Mis Whiskers. From the Washington Fost.
Senator Poffer says he has outgrown all of the point
sal parties. Evidently the Kansas man's political idea are keeping pace with his whiskers.

Pleaty of Material "Are shads Mormone I" asked little Willie last Friday.
"I'm oure I don't know," said his mother; "what makes you sak !"

"Oh. nothing, only I thought may be the Adam shed

> Yankes Doodle went to Rome, Riding on a pony: He stuck a feather in his cap and ale up Maccaroni.

NOTA . COTIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND Their Points of Sympathy in Relation to

WARRINGTON, April 16.—The resolution re-garding Newfoundland just passed in the Legislature at Hallfax by a large majority, affords fresh illustration of the enrious jumble of conflicting interests among our northern neighbors. In the Bond-Blaine treaty Newfoundland had sought to make a separate settlement of her trade relations with the United Brates, leaving the policy of the Dominion altogether out of consideration. In fact this policy was not only ignored in some particu-lars by Newfoundland's action, but pos-sibly somewhat injured in others; and the announcement of the protocol was accordingly followed by a very prompt protest from the Ottawa Government, which was heard at London and was effectual. Afterward when the text of the proposed agreement was pub-liabed at St. Johns, it created some disappoint-ment, as being less advantageous to New-foundland than had been supposed. Still, the feeling of irritation there, that the Dominion should have been able to set aside an arrangement made by a colony wholly distinct from

the Dominion, remained.

But now we find the province of Nova Scotia. an integral part of the Dominion, taking part against the latter, and siding with Newfoundland on the very important question as to whether the British colonial governments in North America should stand together in their commercial and fishery arrangements with foreign nations. According to the despatches from that place a vote of more than two to declares that Nova Scotia sympathizes with Newfoundland in the latter's recent attempts to

one in the provincial Legislature at Hallian declares that Nova Bootla sympathizes with Mewfoundiand in the latter's recont attempts to secure better trade relations with the Used the Mewfoundiand in the latter's recont attempts to secure better trade relations with the Used the Mewfoundiand representations of the Mewfoundiand the Intercence of the Washington last writer. This action shows the residences of Nova Securits hereaft unter the restrictions of the Dominion, at least a tits affects are at pressory diministered. Nova-clates Newfoundiand's design to look affect hereafted the Newfoundiand's Recommendation of the Newfoundiand's Recommendation of the Newfoundiand search, The Lister have recently been estimated the Newfoundiand expresses the internation of the Impose the Newfoundiand expresses the internation of the Newfoundiand expresses the internation of the Newfoundiand expresses the internation of the Impose of the Newfoundiand expresses the internation of the Impose of the Newfoundiand expresses the internation of the Impose of the Newfoundiand expresses the internation of Nova Secola and New Firman, and the Newfoundiand expresses the internation of Nova Secola and New Firman and Newfoundiand expresses the internation of Nova Secola and New Firman and Newfoundiand expresses the internation of Nova Secola and New Firman and Newfoundiand expresses the internation of Nova Secola and New Firman and Newfoundiand expresses the internation of Nova Secola and New Firman and Newfoundi

MISSIONARIES FOR COLORADO.

To the Editor of THE SUR-SIT: The attention of all good folk who labor to send missionaries into heather parts is invited to Colorado. For there are many here who do not know that there is such a thing as the pocket handkerchief. Any day, on the chief thorough-fare of this city, one may see bonanza kings and real catate mabobe grasping their respective noses between member of the Hamilton Republican Club and the thumb and first fuger and blowing a blast that would have set Col. Roderick Dhu wild with envy. "Cultured Deuver" is a favorite phrase in Denver, but it is not cultured in its management of the nose. I am constrained to give this counterblast to the un-cultured noise of Coloradogs by the danger there is therefrom to the similar passened, who is in more danger than the pedestrian in Edinborotown—as is told by Mrs. Winifred Jenkins in Smollett's novel "Humphrey Clinker"—long age: for in Auld Reakle they gave the warning cry "gardy loo" (garder lean) before discharg-ing the contents of versols into the street, while our trumpeters blow and set the wild echoes flying, without the slightest forewarning, so I feel like giving them Sinbad's bleming, "May no mercy of God be on them."

DENTER, April 12, 1801. FORRY S. WILSON.

From the Philosophia Press.
There seems to be no longer doubt that the creation of the new Metropolitas district, which New York peo-ple are fond of calling the Greater New York, will be speedily consummated. No opposition has been devel-oped to the passage of the bill looking to that edject, and it will probably soon become a law. The leading men of Brooklyn, from whom opposition was expected, have instead pronounced in favor, and it seems as though the people of all the districts which are to be consolidated were taking it as a matter of course. It will take several years, perhaps, to consummate it, but Andrew II. Green expects to see the new city of nearly three million inhebitants begin its existence under the

The Water of Vision in Morocce, has taken is dried. His favories tiple is champagne, and there is no soundal in his drinking it, because, as he is careful to explain, to the faithful. "Irus, the histograms in the bottle is intexional but when

Wheop, hip, I'm the Sh'reef of Masan! I'm a high-rolling howler, and I work the growler, And Morooco has hysterics when I chase the can; I'm a very large chief and a full Shereef, Set 'em up in t'other All; I'm a bloomin' bad man

Dip my beard in foaming fixat The prophet, Pop Mohammed, may ex The prohibition notions are exploded vanities: Poured in the glass champagne is harm ess as the rain.
A celightful kind of water that makes your brain-wheel

whis. Toothsome tipple of the intidell

The bulbul's singing in mine ears is ringing.

When the Paradise water bubbles up in its well. And the rosse of Guinare are fragrant in my hair As I brim the blithesome beaker that I love se well.

Why should the infidels have all the fun? The derrish and the fakir may sow sermons by the acre.
But I'll not cease to bless the name of the Frankish Who turned the juice of grape to this bright surprising

Oh. I wish I were a first-class giraffe, With a cervical extension soo numerous to mention, That my pleasure might be lenger when the noble Grink I quaff,

shape. That your threat rejoices in it like the earth in the sun.

I would I were a desert dry, that I might soak perpetually; Would my gallet were a threshing floor all sere and shoked with chaff!

I propose an amendment to the Q'ran: Champagne in glasses for water passes. And the faithful may drink all of it they can: S. high there, cup bearers pour Frank water in the That's the kind of prohibition that goes in Wasan!

Slip of the Tengue. "I should have brung my umbrells," remarked Hes-drawarte, a member of the Chicago Literary Sector, "Brung?" asked Mrs. Laker, in a gentle, corrective "How stapld of mal Of course, I meant 'brang.'"

From Life. "Did you over take a temperance drink !"

Survived the Ordeal.

A CASE FOR ASSISTANCE.

A Machied Soldier and a Good Story that Me Tells, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sh: The es slosed interesting and characteristic story the late Gen. W. T. Sherman (Uncie Billy) West Point Military Academy (Cump. short for Treumsch) was written by a very gallant and accomplished officer, my aid at Commerce, New Madrid, Mo., Island No. 1, Tenn., and Dorinth, Miss. He was division Quartermas ter and Commissary. At Corinth be supplied the left wing of Gen. Pope's army, about 35-000. They never wanted for any hing. In an affair at Sedalia. Mo., his eye was injured. It was finally extracted. From sympathy his left eye is no good; he is practically blind. Rhoumatto fever, taken in the fetid swamps of the Mississippi, and blindness have rendered im unable to labor. He is unable to raise his head from his pillow. He marched from Atbrigade of John Mason Lopinis, a most dis-tinguished soldier, now of Chicago, Ill. I want

brigade of John Mason Loonis, a most distinguished soldier, now of Chicago, Ili. I want to raise a small fund to buy a small acreage near San Diego. Ual, by which his wife and four children may support him while he lives. She is the daughter of Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, for nineteen or twenty years a member of Congress and our tonsol at Giasgow when the Confederate evulsers Alabama, &c., were buildly. He furnished the information which enabled our Minister to say to the British Government. "This means war" or words to that effect. I think it was charles Francis Adama.

He receives the munificent pension of \$17.50 per month. The pension business is full of iraul. President Cleveland was right in vetoing many of them. They were passed for political bummers by log-rolling through Congress. If a list of all men drawing pensions was posted at every Post Office, and their neighbors had the courage of their convictions, many a fraudulent pension for hura received before and since the war would cease to drain the U. B. Trassury. On note than one occasi n. in Maine, Massachustzs. New 1 ork, and elsewhere, old soldies have come to me and add, "Why should not we have pensions? We fought the war through to the hitter rad. A. B. never went to the front and gets a pension." Yours truly.

BORUTLER HAMILTON.

Major Gen. Vols., U. S. A.

orders.

It so happened that Uncle Billy had halted at Gen. Ewing's bivouac fire for the night, and just as the Lieutenant came up he was scated on a log with the top of an old cracker box across his knees for a table, and, holding in his left hand one of those old sputtering "Star candles," was busily engaged in writing one of his voluminous despatches.

After g ving the salute the Lieutenant commenced delivering his communication to Gen. Ewing, when Uncle Billy, lifting up one corner of his eye toward him, bluntly interrupted him with the inquiry:

"Eh, young man, what's that? Where are you from?"

you from ?"
From Col. L—'s brigade sir." returned the

"Oh! you do, hey? Well, that's good!" and Uncle Billy started off at his usual headlong pace, crying after him, "Good-by, Colonel, Take care of yourself, old boy!" and he was

Uncle Billy started off at his usual headlong pace, crying after him, "Good-by, Colonel. Take care of rourself, old boy!" and he was gone.

Some days after this we had again halted for the night, when word was brought to Col. kwing that Gen. Shorman wanted to see him at headquarters.

The Colonel proceeded at once to obey the message, and walked down the road to the general blyoune fire, where he found Uncle Billy walking up and down in the light or its blazing facots, evidently somewhat disturbed, and very tacitum and reserved in his manner. He listened to the General's instructions quietly, made the interview a- brief as possible, bade the General gool night, and started back at once to return to his command.

He had gone but a few paces when Uncle Billy's voice arrested him.

"Oh, Colonol!" he called, "will you please come back here a moment? I must ask your pardon for speaking to you in such an abrupt and seemingly hursh way; but the fact is I'm all out of sorts! You know, we started this morning before sun up, and I only had for breakfast some cold bacon, hard tack, and coffee, and I haven't had a mouthful signe. Back there in the woods this afternoon I bought a fine ham, and I meant to have a good suppey, but do you know some of those confounded boys have actually stolen my ham."

The Colonel offered to send him the best suppor he could get un. But, no: Uncle Billy would not hear to this.

"Just forget my rudeness to night," he said; "I had no right to talk te you that way, however hungry and cross I might have been. I'll just eat some more baccon and hard tack, and then we must all roil up in our blankets and get what sleep we can for, you know, we start on our march at early dawn to-morrow. I will not detain you longer, therefore. Colonel, so hid you good night. Get as much sleep as you can, as we make an early start to-morrow morning."

Just as he was turning away an exceedingly savory meel greeted his nostrils, and the boys

morning."

Just as he was turning away an exceedingly savory smell greeted his nostrils, and the boys called out after him:

"Hold on Colonel. Won't you please come up to the fire, and we'll give you a bully support." up to the fire, and we'll give you a bully supper?"

No. I thank you," replied the Colonel.

But bless my soul! where did you get that ham?" as the soldiers proceeded to spread forth the supper to which he had been invited.

"We dow this ham from the commissary. Colonel." replied the soldier, with a hearty laugh, in which all the rest joined.

"We'll, boys." said the Colonel, indignantly, as he thought of the heart old teneral deprived thus of his suppe. "If you ever draw another ham in that war. I'll see that you are every one punished severely."

"Why. Colonel." oried the astonished soldiers, "we have just learned how to forage!"

CYMBLES. A NAERO.

Formerly A. D. Q. to Major-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton.

Ive a Wedding.

GEORGE P. GORDON'S ALLEGED WILL

Experts Pronounce the Signature to the Newty Discovered Paper a Forgery, The contest over a will alleged to have been made by George P. Gordon, the millionaire printing press inventor and builder, was conclaued restorday in the Chancery Chambers. Jersey City, be ore Chancellor McGill. The story of the case was published in detail in THE SUN a few months ago. Gordon died in 1878, leaving an estate worth about \$1,000,000. No will was found, and Public Administrator Cullen of Brooklyn administered the estate dividing it between Gordon's widow and greater part of her share of the estate. What remained when she died was bequeathed to Pauline Reits, a daughter of Piorre Reits of Fort Lee, N. J.; Mary Porter, daughter of Josiah Forter of West 124th street New York, and Samuel Richard Ruyssnaers of the Cha-Reits was to have one-fifth of the estate left by Miss Gordon, and Ruysanaers the other four-fifths. Miss Porter was to get her bric-abrac and personal property. Miss Gorden travelled through Europe with Ruyssnaers.

She died in Paris a year ago.

The contest in New York over Miss Gordon's will attracted the attention of Henry C. Adams. a lawyer in Orange. N. J., who is now 73 years cald. He is a son of Heury Adams, who was al-o s lawyer. The elder Adams died many years ago. When Benry C, read about the contest over the will of Mary Agnes Gordon he remember set that his father and drawn a will for hr. Gordon, and he hunted it un. By the prevision of his will Gordon's daughter is cut off, and this is the ground upon which the rontestants of her will rely to win their case. They note that as her father left her nothing she had noth me to bequeath. The newly discovered will was offered for probate in New Pray, and the present precedings been a the Changellor are to determine whether it shall be admitted. The helps of Many Agnes contend that Gordon was a resident of Brooklyn and consequently the New Jersey court has no jurisdiction. They also say that the will discovered by Lawyer Adams is a forgery. It is witnessed by Henry Adams, Alonzo Adams, and John Quincey Adams, all of whom are dead. Counsel for the contestants say that the signatures of the less to great the softent or and the signatures of the less that the same handwriting. The following incident, occurring in the Union Army of the Tenuessee while under Gen. Sharman's command, we have never seen in print, and since the "Grand Old Hero," the greatest of living Generals, has just passed his 70th birthday, we think that, if any of his old comrades in arms can contribute any new and interesting rocital of their experiences while belonging to the army commanded by their dear "Uncle Billy," naw is the time for them to do so, as it won't be long before the last of us all will hear the final call of "Taps!" Lights out:

The Army of the Tenuessee was "in light marching order"—that is, the General commanding carried only a "biled shirt" and an extra pair of socks in his saidie value—no tens, no camp i, additional of course, we soldiers carried only our blankets and a few tin cooking utensile.

We had just accomplished one of a great many of the "good day's marchen" (some lory) was miled by the arms of the winessen are all in the same handwriting.

Taying T.-li-r Armstrong and Cashler logers where it is signature to the will was not life in his alleged line to the will was not the vide and as experts that the name of Corrion and the witnesses were written by the same per-ob. Oreck- signed by Gordon were produced and the signature to the will was not the signature of the Will was not the vide and the vide season as experts that the name of Corrion and the witnesses were written by the same per-ob. Oreck- signed by Gordon were produced and the signature to the will was not the vide and a senature to the will was not the signature of the William per-ob. Oreck- signed by Gordon were produced and the signature of the William per-ob. Oreck- signed by Gordon were produced and the signature of the William per-ob. Oreck- signed by Gordon were produced and the signature to the will was not the signatu

The case is still on

WESTERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The Committee on Resolutions Fall to Agree

KANSAS CITY, April 16.—The interest in the Western States' Commercial Congress now centres in the report of he Committee on work this afternoon, and the report will be mittee was not unanimous, and there will be ority reports agree in all respects, however,

1. Pavoring free coinage of silver. 2. Favoring the issue of legal tender notes 2. Favoring the issue of legal tender notes, redeemable in gold and silver, in quantity suiliciant to do the business of the country.

3. Favoring a tariff for revenu-only.

When it came to a vote as to whether these resolutions should be included in the report, the vote stood if for and 8 against. The other resolutions praise Feyestary Runk for his conduct of the affairs of the Agricultural Department and favor the improvement by the Federal Government of the Massaspol River; the irrigation by the national Government of arid lands; the consummation of treaties of reciprocity with the countries with which the United states exchanges products, and the construction by the Federal Government of a deep water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico.

The latest tollet arrangement is the inven-

"From Col. I—"s brigade, sir." returned the soldier.
"Col. I—? Col. John I—? And he don't know how to forage, hey? Woll, now. I think that's a mighty strange story! You just go right back and cell Col. I—! said so. A man that's leen in the service as long as he has, and don't know how to forage. Well; will be you know who I am. young man? Well, then, you go right back to Col. I— and deliver my measage!" commanded Uncle Billy, nor giving Gen. Ewing a chance to say a word or explain matters in any way.

The next day, as the column was trudging along the road, Gen. Sherman, with his usual accompaniment of one or two aids, passed along by our brigade, and spying Col. I— he called out cheerily.

"I had not the honor of seading you any measage, General." The General of the studied politeness. "The General of the studied politeness. "The General of the division had omitted to issue orders for foraging, and I was obliged to address him upon the subject."

"Oh! that was it, was it?" chuckled Uncle Bully, was general. "replied the Colonel, with season of the subject."

"Oh! you do, hey? Well, that's good!" and Tools Wills was returned on the subject."

"Oh! you do, hey? Well, that's good!" and Tools Wills was returned on the subject."

The latest tollet arrangement is the invention of a sprewd Yankee, who has concluded that people do not like to use the same scap in hotels and o her public in let one il that people do not like to use the same scap in hotels and o her public in hotels and o her public places. He has in the hotel on had an interest and has a like silved with rowderd son, like to use the same scap in hotels and o her public places. He has in the hotel on had an interest and had one's hand. It has been introduced into at least the lived the process the hotel in town, and seems to work very satisfactorily.

A sudent of human nature has evolved a utilitation of human nature has evolved a utilitation of human nature has evolved a utilitation of her pockets at the elevated railread strains and ferries without ke

a man orders a drink there he gets with his checks round gill imitation coin made of naper. It bears the name of thacafe, and in the curre are the figures 2%.

"What is the meaning of this?" is the customer's natural query.

"It means," says the har tender, "that the next time you get a drink here it will cost you five cents less."

Of course a good many men feel in duty bound to order the next drink immediately, and in this way the cunning proprietor makes up in increased sales for the loss in profile.

Just before the Roman cohorts marched from their dressing rooms into the Madison Square Garden at the performance of "Nero" the other night a much-frightened gray cat that had strayed in from somewhere seampered across the floor. The noise of the band and across the floor. The noise of the band and the flerce appearance of the ontoming warriors drove the cat into a panic, and also duced a ound in a most amusing manner. All the spectators at once lost interest in "Meso" and agree their attention to the cat. The occupants of the base leaned out to see what it was soning to do, and the multitude is the galleries and in the reserved seats stood up and should be according to the cat. The occupants of the band and the tramp of the soldiers were drowned in the roar of laughter and the shouts of the audience. Then bhasy desperately leads into one of the boxes causing no little pass there, and scampered through and around seets until it found shelter in some hadden look.

Our new asphalt parements, of which boast more miles than Paris, are not an mixed blessing. Their extreme smooths and slipperiness is best demonstrated by little boy who, whenever it rains, trots of aled after school hours and "outs behindmise wagons on Lexington avenue, above Forts on the first on the school of the school of

The fakirs and the blind and eripple gars are all out again in force like the slips in the greenhouses. All over the motor dis-trict the incoherent plaintive notes of mose rurpo-ely broken hand organs called "theez-ers" are heard as of old. For severa years these luminuse were raided off the street, but now that there are so many occeptener the prevention of various things it is all say can do to war with one another and more a few sensational arrests to keep up their deli-

It is the opinion of some citizen that the way to get ranew City Hall and yet are the old one is to take the old one down carfully and set it up again in Riverside or Cental or Bryant l'ark, where it should be utilized once as a sciendid a serimon of architectur, and as a municipal museum. But how man simpler and more effective it will be to lease the noble building where it is

The new house of the Colonial Cub in Seven tr-second street will cost more tan \$500,000. Though only founded in 1859, the slub has 500 members, among whom, it is sati there are no Hebrews. In the membership are such men as the Rev. A. P. Atterbury, to Rev. L. C. Hough'on, the Rev. Madison A. Feters. In-Hon, John A. McCall, John Ederkin, Scott Lord George C. Batsheller, F. Jones, W. E. D. Stokes, S. R. Packard, Dr. A. Boot, Thomson, Dimond, O. B. Fotter, and B. Mannight.